

On finitization of the Gordon identities

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Abstract

In this paper we prove the identity that generalizes the Andrews–Gordon identity. Also we discuss the relation of our formula to the geometry of affine flag varieties and to the geometry of polyhedra.

1. Introduction.

Let \widehat{SL}_2 be the group corresponding to the affine Lie algebra \widehat{sl}_2 . This group is a central extension of the group of matrices 2×2 with determinant one over the ring of functions on a circle. By \widehat{N} denote the subgroup of \widehat{SL}_2 which consists of unipotent upper-triangular matrices, by \widehat{n} denote the Lie algebra of \widehat{N} . In other words, the group \widehat{N} consists of currents on the circle with values in the maximal nilpotent subgroup of SL_2 . The algebra \widehat{n} is abelian and it can be identified with the space of functions on the circle. Let us choose a basis $\{e_i\}$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ in \widehat{n} , such that the element e_m corresponds to the function $e^{2\pi i m \phi}$, where the coordinate ϕ is the angle parameter on the circle. Let Gr be the affine grassmanian for the group \widehat{SL}_2 , i. e. the quotient of \widehat{SL}_2 by a maximal parabolic subgroup P . Suppose that e_i belongs to the Lie algebra of P if $i \leq 0$. By $p \in Gr$ denote the image of P in the variety Gr .

In the paper [2] the closure of the \widehat{N} -orbit of the point p on Gr is studied. Denote this variety by \mathcal{M} . The geometric definition of the variety \mathcal{M} is rather complicated, but the description of \mathcal{M} in terms of its coordinate ring seems more simple and clear to us.

Recall that there exists a line bundle ξ on the variety Gr such that the space of sections of $\xi^{\otimes k}$ is a realization of the irreducible vacuum representation $L_{0,k}$ at level k of the algebra \widehat{sl}_2 . More precisely, $H^0(Gr, \xi^{\otimes k}) \cong (L_{0,k})^*$. So the coordinate ring of the variety Gr is the direct sum of the spaces $(L_{0,k})^*$ with the natural product $(L_{0,k_1})^* \otimes (L_{0,k_2})^* \rightarrow (L_{0,k_1+k_2})^*$.

The variety \mathcal{M} is a subvariety of Gr , so its coordinate ring is a quotient of the coordinate ring of Gr . Namely, let v_k be the highest vector of $L_{0,k}$ with respect to the subgroup P . The space $L_{0,k}$ contains the subspace $D(k) = U(\widehat{n})v_k$. Then the coordinate ring of \mathcal{M} is the direct sum of the spaces $D(k)^*$ with the induced product.

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In integrable representations of \widehat{sl}_2 at level k we have the relation $e(t)^{k+1} = 0$, when $e(t) = \sum e_i t^{-i}$. In [2] it is shown that this relation leads to the following functional realization of the spaces $D(k)^*$.

$$D(k)^* = \Sigma_0(k) \oplus \Sigma_1(k) \oplus \Sigma_2(k) \oplus \dots,$$

where $\Sigma_m(k)$ is the space of symmetric polynomials in m variables t_1, \dots, t_m which are divisible by the product $t_1 \dots t_m$ and have a zero if $t_1 = \dots = t_{k+1}$.

In this notation the product on the direct sum of $D(k)^*$ is defined as the set of maps $\Sigma_{m_1}(k_1) \otimes \Sigma_{m_2}(k_2) \rightarrow \Sigma_{m_1+m_2}(k_1+k_2)$. The image of a pair of polynomials $P_1(t_1, \dots, t_{m_1})$ and $P_2(t_1, \dots, t_{m_2})$ under this map is the symmetrization with respect to the variables $t_1, \dots, t_{m_1+m_2}$ of their product:

$$(P_1 \circ P_2)(t_1, \dots, t_{m_1+m_2}) = \text{Symm}(P_1(t_1, \dots, t_{m_1})P_2(t_{m_1+1}, \dots, t_{m_1+m_2})). \quad (1)$$

Let N be an integer. Let \widehat{n}_N be the subalgebra of \widehat{n} spanned by e_i for $i > N$, let \widehat{N}_N be the corresponding subgroup. We want to define the variety \mathcal{M}_N as the quotient of the variety \mathcal{M} by the group \widehat{N}_N . From the geometric point of view, to do it one should remove all the non-stable orbits from the variety \mathcal{M} and factorize the resulting space by the action of the group. From the algebraic point of view, the coordinate ring of \mathcal{M}_N is the subring of \widehat{N}_N -invariants (or, just in other words, \widehat{n}_N -invariants) in the coordinate ring of \mathcal{M} .

Thus the coordinate ring of \mathcal{M}_N is the direct sum of spaces $D_N(k)^*$ dual to the spaces $D_N(k) = \widehat{n}_N \backslash D(k)$ of coinvariants of $D(k)$ with respect to the algebra \widehat{n}_N . The product on these spaces is defined in the similar way. Now define the variety \mathcal{M}_N as the projective spectrum of the graded algebra $\bigoplus D_N(k)^*$. In this way we obtain a line bundle ξ_N on \mathcal{M}_N , such that $H_0(\mathcal{M}_N, \xi_N^{\otimes k}) \cong D_N(k)^*$.

On the variety Gr , there is an action of the two-dimensional torus T , whose tangent space in the unit is spanned by the Cartan element h_0 and the energy element L_0 . It is easy to show that the action of T on the varieties \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{M}_N is also defined and the action of T on $D(k)$ and $D_N(k)$ is defined by $[h_0/2, e_i] = e_i$, $[L_0, e_i] = ie_i$.

Let

$$d_N(k; q, z) = \text{Tr}_{D_N(k)} q^{L_0} z^{h_0/2}$$

be the Hilbert polynomial of the graded space $D_N(k)$. There are two ways to compute it, and it is shown in [2] that they both succeed for the spaces $D(k)$. The first way is purely algebraic. It is based on the functional realization of $D_N(k)^*$ and the Gordon filtration on the space of symmetric polynomials. This computation was done in [1], and the result is written in the left hand side of (2). The second way is an application of the holomorphic Lefschetz formula to the bundle $\xi_N^{\otimes k}$. Let us discuss it in detail.

It can be shown that for even N the variety \mathcal{M}_N is non-singular (but for odd $N > 3$ it contains exactly one singular point) and $H^i(\mathcal{M}_N, \xi_N^{\otimes k}) = 0$ for $i > 0$. In this case the fixed points of the action of the torus T on \mathcal{M}_N can be

enumerated by two non-negative integers m and n , such that $m + n \leq N/2$. The fixed point $x_{0,0}$ is the image of the point $p \in Gr$ in \mathcal{M}_N . For $t \in \mathbb{R}$ consider the point

$$x_{m,n}(t) = \prod_{i=0}^{m-1} \exp(te_{2i+1}) \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \exp(te_{N-2i}) \cdot x_{0,0}.$$

Then the fixed point $x_{m,n}$ is the limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_{m,n}(t)$. Adding the contributions of these points up we obtain the right hand side of (2). This expression is also written in [6].

So for even N we have the following formula.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{Z}_+} q^{\sum_{i,j} v_i v_j \min(i,j)} z^{\sum_i i v_i} \prod_{i=1}^k \left[(N+1)i - 2 \sum_j v_j \min(i,j) + v_i \right]_q = \quad (2) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ m+n \leq N/2}} \frac{z^{k(m+n)} q^{k(m^2 + (N+1)n - n^2)}}{\prod_{i=1}^m (1-q^i)(1-q^{-i-m+1}z^{-1}) \prod_{i=2m+1}^{N-2n} (1-q^i z) \prod_{i=1}^n (1-q^{-i})(1-q^{-N+i+n-2}z^{-1})}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q$ is the q -binomial coefficient and the notation $\frac{1}{1-q^\alpha z^\beta}$ should be considered as $\sum_{i \geq 0} q^{i\alpha} z^{i\beta}$ when $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ and as $\left(- \sum_{i < 0} q^{i\alpha} z^{i\beta} \right)$ when $\alpha, \beta \leq 0$.

The right hand side of this formula resembles the alternating sum in the Weyl formula. Recall that the Weyl formula for characters of integrable representations of a Kac-Moody algebra can be interpreted as the Lefschetz formula applied to bundles on the corresponding flag variety. The fixed points of the action of the torus on the flag variety can be enumerated by the elements of the Weyl group, so they correspond to the extremal vectors of an integrable representation. And the contribution of a fixed point to the Lefschetz formula can be interpreted as the character of the representation "in a small vicinity" around the corresponding extremal vector. Let us describe it for representations of \widehat{SL}_2 .

Consider the integrable representation $L_{l,k-l}$ of \widehat{SL}_2 , let $v_{k,l}$ be its highest vector. Consider the extremal vector $w(v_{k,l})$, when w is an element of the Weyl group of \widehat{SL}_2 . Denote the degrees of this vector by $c_q(w; k, l)$ and $c_z(w; k, l)$. We call the limit

$$q^{c_q(w; k, l)} z^{c_z(w; k, l)} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(q^{-c_q(w; rk, rl)} z^{-c_z(w; rk, rl)} \text{ch} L_{rl, r(k-l)} \right) \quad (3)$$

the character of the representation $L_{l,k-l}$ "in a small vicinity" around the vector $w(v_{k,l})$. It is easy to show that it coincides with the image of the character of the Verma module $M_{l,k-l}$ under the action of w . To obtain the contribution of the vector $w(v_{k,l})$ we should expand the formula (3) in positive powers of q . In this way we obtain the character of a certain Verma module with the sign equal to $(-1)^{l(w)}$. The Weyl formula states that the character of the representation $L_{l,k-l}$ is the sum of such contributions.

In this paper we use this idea to calculate the characters of the spaces $D_N(k)$. Namely, we decompose the character of $D_N(k)$ into the sum of characters "in small vicinities" of some vectors. In this way we generalize the formula (2) and prove the generalization by combinatorial methods. Indeed, the bosonic part of our formula is also the Lefschetz formula applied to bundles on a certain variety.

2.1 Consider the space

$$D_N(k, l, r) = \mathbb{C}[e_1, \dots, e_N] / I_N(k, l, r), \quad N \geq 2,$$

where the ideal $I_N(k, l, r)$ is generated by the elements

$$e_1^{l+1}, \quad e_N^{r+1}, \quad \sum_{\substack{1 \leq \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} \leq N \\ \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k+1} = i}} e_{\alpha_1} \dots e_{\alpha_{k+1}}, \quad \text{when } k+1 \leq i \leq N(k+1).$$

In other words, $I_N(k, l, r)$ is generated by the elements

$$e_1^{l+1}, \quad e_N^{r+1}, \quad e(t)^{k+1}, \quad t \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \text{when } e(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N e_i t^i.$$

In particular, the space $D_N(k)$ discussed in the introduction is isomorphic to $D_N(k, k, k)$.

On the space $D_N(k, l, r)$ we introduce a bi-grading (\deg_q, \deg_z) . To do it we are bi-grading the algebra $\mathbb{C}[e_1, \dots, e_N]$ by setting $\deg_q e_i = i$, $\deg_z e_i = 1$. As the generators of $I_N(k, l, r)$ are homogeneous, this bi-grading on $\mathbb{C}[e_1, \dots, e_N]$ defines a bi-grading on $D_N(k, l, r)$. By $d_N(k, l, r; q, z)$ denote the Hilbert polynomial of this space:

$$d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = \sum_{i, j \geq 0} q^i z^j \dim(D_N(k, l, r))^{i, j}.$$

2.2 The space dual to $D_N(k, l, r)$ has the following functional realization.

Let Σ_m^N be the space of symmetric polynomials of the form

$$t_1 t_2 \dots t_m f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m) \tag{4}$$

with degree not exceeding N in each of m variables. By $\Sigma_m^N(k, l, r)$ denote the subspace of Σ_m^N which consists of polynomials of the form (4), such that

1. $f(t_1, \dots, t_m) = 0$ if $t_1 = \dots = t_{k+1}$.
2. $f(t_1, \dots, t_m) = 0$ if $t_1 = \dots = t_{l+1} = 0$.
3. A polynomial $f(t, \dots, t, t_{r+2}, t_{r+3}, \dots, t_m)$ has the degree less than $(r+1)(N-1)$ with respect to the variable t .

Proposition 1 *The space $D_N(k, l, r)$ is dual to the direct sum*

$$\Sigma_0^N(k, l, r) \oplus \Sigma_1^N(k, l, r) \oplus \Sigma_2^N(k, l, r) \oplus \dots$$

In these settings the subspace $(D_N(k, l, r))^{i,j}$ is dual to the subspace of $\Sigma_j^N(k, l, r)$ which consists of homogeneous polynomials of degree i .

The construction of the duality is the following. Let S_N^m be the space of homogeneous polynomial of homogeneous degree m in N variables e_1, \dots, e_N . Define the map $\mathcal{P} : (S_N^m)^* \rightarrow \Sigma_m^N$ by setting for $\phi \in (S_N^m)^*$

$$\mathcal{P}(\phi)(t_1, \dots, t_m) = \phi(e(t_1) \cdot \dots \cdot e(t_m)).$$

To complete the prove of the proposition it is enough to observe that this map is an isomorphism and that the restriction 1) on the subspace $\Sigma_m^N(k, l, r)$ corresponds to factorizing the dual space by $e(t)^{k+1}$, the restriction 2) corresponds to factorizing by e_1^{l+1} and the restriction 3) corresponds to factorizing by e_N^{r+1} .

2.3 Note that we can define an associative commutative product on the space $D_N^\vee = \Sigma_m^N(k, l, r)$. Namely, the product of polynomials $P_1 \in \Sigma_{m_1}^N(k_1, l_1, r_1)$ and $P_2 \in \Sigma_{m_2}^N(k_2, l_2, r_2)$ can be defined by the formula (1). It is clear that $P_1 \circ P_2 \in \Sigma_{m_1+m_2}^N(k_1+k_2, l_1+l_2, r_1+r_2)$.

The structure of commutative algebra on the space D_N^\vee implies the following statement.

Proposition 2 *There exists a variety \mathcal{M}'_N together with line bundles ξ_K, ξ_L, ξ_R and vector fields L_q, L_z on \mathcal{M}'_N , such that the space $D_N(k, l, r)$ is dual to the space $H^0(\mathcal{M}'_N, \xi_K^{\otimes k} \otimes \xi_L^{\otimes l} \otimes \xi_R^{\otimes r})$ and $d_N(k, l, r; q, z)$ is the trace of the action of $q^{L_q} z^{L_z}$ on this space.*

The construction of the variety \mathcal{M}'_N is the following. Let S be the spectrum of the algebra D_N^\vee . The algebra $D_N^\vee = \bigoplus D_N(k, l, r)^*$ is polygraded by integers k, l and r , so there is an action of three-dimensional complex torus T_3 on S . Let $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}'_N$ be the maximal subvariety of S where the torus T_3 acts freely. Set $\mathcal{M}'_N = \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}'_N / T_3$. Then we obtain the bundles ξ_K, ξ_L, ξ_R as the bundles associated to the corresponding one-dimensional representations of the torus T_3 .

2.4 Using the Gordon filtration on the spaces Σ_m^N (see [1], [2]) we obtain the following formula that generalize the left hand side of (2).

Theorem 1 *Let Q be the $k \times k$ matrix with $Q_{i,j} = \min(i, j)$; let \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{R} be the vectors in \mathbb{R}^k such that*

$$\mathcal{L}_i = \begin{cases} i-l & i \geq l \\ 0 & i \leq l \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{R}_i = \begin{cases} i-r & i \geq r \\ 0 & i \leq r \end{cases}$$

Then $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) =$

$$= \sum_{\substack{v=(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ v_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} q^{v^t Q v + \mathcal{L}^t v} z^{\sum v_i} \prod_{i=1}^k \left[\begin{matrix} (N+1)i - (2Qv + \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{R} - v)_i \\ v_i \end{matrix} \right]_q,$$

where the symbol t is just the transposition and

$$\left[\begin{matrix} n \\ m \end{matrix} \right]_q = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - q^i)}{\prod_{i=1}^m (1 - q^i) \prod_{i=1}^{n-m} (1 - q^i)}.$$

The proof of this formula repeats the proof of similar statements in [1] and [2].

2.5 Next we construct a basis in the space $D_N(k, l, r)$.

Theorem 2 *The monomials of the form $e_1^{a_1} \dots e_N^{a_N}$ such that*

$$a_1 \leq l, \quad a_N \leq r, \quad a_i + a_{i+1} \leq k \text{ for any } 1 \leq i < N, \quad (5)$$

form a basis in $D_N(k, l, r)$.

Proof.

In [1] this statement is proved for $r = k$ and, as $D_N(k, l, 0) \cong D_{N-1}(k, l, k)$, for $r = 0$.

First of all, from the fact that the monomials of the form $e_1^{a_1} \dots e_N^{a_N}$ with the restrictions $a_i + a_{i+1} \leq k$ span the space $D_N(k, k, k)$ it follows that the monomials with the restrictions (5) span $D_N(k, l, r)$. So to complete the proof it is sufficient to compare the dimension of the space $D_N(k, l, r)$ and the number of elements of the presumed monomial basis.

By $\tilde{D}_N(k, l, r)$ denote the set of monomials with the restrictions (5). Also let $d_N(k, l, r) = \dim D_N(k, l, r)$ and let $\tilde{d}_N(k, l, r)$ be the number of elements in $\tilde{D}_N(k, l, r)$. We have

Lemma 1

$$i) \quad \tilde{d}_N(k, l, r) = \tilde{d}_N(k, l, r-1) + \tilde{d}_{N-1}(k, l, k-r).$$

$$ii) \quad d_N(k, l, r) \leq d_N(k, l, r-1) + d_{N-1}(k, l, k-r).$$

Proof of the lemma.

(i) Let $m = e_1^{a_1} \dots e_N^{a_N} \in \tilde{D}_N(k, l, r)$. Then either $a_N < r$ and $m \in \tilde{D}_N(k, l, r-1)$, or $a_N = r$ and $m' = e_1^{a_1} \dots e_{N-1}^{a_{N-1}} \in \tilde{D}_{N-1}(k, l, k-r)$. And

conversely, for any element of $\tilde{D}_N(k, l, r-1)$ or $\tilde{D}_{N-1}(k, l, k-r)$ we can find the corresponding element in $\tilde{D}_N(k, l, r)$.

(ii) Introduce the map $\tilde{i}_N(r) : \mathbb{C}[e_1, \dots, e_{N-1}] \rightarrow D_N(k, l, r)$ defined by $\tilde{i}_N(r)(P) = P \cdot e_N^r$. It is easy to see that the image of the ideal $I_{N-1}(k, l, k-r)$ under this map is zero, so $\tilde{i}_N(r)$ induces the map $i_N(r) : D_{N-1}(k, l, k-r) \rightarrow D_N(k, l, r)$. In particular we obtain $\dim \text{Im}(i_N(r)) \leq d_{N-1}(k, l, k-r)$.

It is also clear that the image of the ideal $I_N(k, l, r-1)$ under the natural projection $D_N(k, l, r) \rightarrow \text{Coker}(i_N(r))$ is zero, so $\dim \text{Coker}(i_N(r)) \leq d_N(k, l, r-1)$. As $\dim D_N(k, l, r) = \dim \text{Im}(i_N(r)) + \dim \text{Coker}(i_N(r))$, we have the statement of the lemma.

■

From the equality $d_N(k, l, r) = \tilde{d}_N(k, l, r)$ for $r = 0, k$ and also for $N = 2$ it follows that the inequality in statement (ii) of lemma 1 is in fact an equality. So we have the equality $d_N(k, l, r) = \tilde{d}_N(k, l, r)$ for all r and the statement of the theorem.

■

Corollary 1 $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N(k, l, r-1; q, z) + (q^N z)^r d_{N-1}(k, l, k-r; q, z)$.

2.6 Let us present another corollary from the theorem. Let $P_N(k, l, r)$ be the polyhedron in $\mathbb{R}^N = \{(x_1, \dots, x_N)\}$ defined by the inequalities

$$x_1 \leq l; \quad x_N \leq r; \quad x_i + x_{i+1} \leq k \text{ for any } 1 \leq i < N.$$

Consider the functionals $\varphi_z = \sum x_i$, $\varphi_q = \sum i \cdot x_i$ on \mathbb{R}^N .

Corollary 2 *The dimension of the space $D_N(k, l, r)$ coincides with the number of integer points of the polyhedron $P_N(k, l, r)$, and*

$$d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^N \cap P_N(k, l, r)} q^{\varphi_q(\mathbf{x})} z^{\varphi_z(\mathbf{x})}.$$

Following the ideas described in [4] we decompose the polynomial $d_N(k, l, r; q, z)$ into the sum of contributions of the vertices of the polyhedron $P_N(k, l, r)$. Namely, we propose (see theorem 3) an identity of the form

$$d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = \sum_{M \text{ is a vertex of } P_N(k, l, r)} d_M.$$

Let M be a vertex. In a small vicinity of M our polyhedron looks like a cone over a certain $N-1$ -dimensional polyhedron. Denote this cone by $C(M)$. In our case for the vertex M we set

$$d_M = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^N \cap C(M)} q^{\varphi_q(\mathbf{x})} z^{\varphi_z(\mathbf{x})}.$$

According to [4] we say that a vertex M is simple if $C(M)$ is a cone over a simplex. In this case there exists a simple formula for the contribution. It is easy to show that for generic k, l, r (namely, for $k > l > 0$, $k > r > 0$, $l \neq r$, $l + r \neq k$) the simple vertices of $P_N(k, l, r)$ are

$$M_{m,n} = \left(\underbrace{l, k-l, l, k-l, \dots}_m, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{N-m-n}, \underbrace{\dots, r, k-r, r}_n \right).$$

In this formula $n + m \leq N$, and if $n + m = N$ then the sum of m th and $(m + 1)$ th coordinates should not exceed k .

Proposition 3 *Suppose that k, l and r are generic. Then any integer point of $C(M_{m,n})$ can be obtained from $M_{m,n}$ by adding a linear combination with non-negative integer coefficients of the vectors v^1, \dots, v^N , when*

$$v^i = \begin{cases} \left(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{m-i}, \underbrace{-1, 1, \dots, (-1)^{i-1}, (-1)^i}_i, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{N-m} \right) & i \leq m, \\ \left(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{i-1}, \underbrace{1, 0, \dots, 0}_{N-i} \right) & m < i \leq N - n, \\ \left(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{N-n}, \underbrace{(-1)^{N-i+1}, (-1)^{N-i}, \dots, 1, -1}_{N-i+1}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n+i-N-1} \right) & N - n < i \end{cases}$$

So

$$d_{M_{m,n}} = q^{\varphi_q(M_{m,n})} z^{\varphi_z(M_{m,n})} \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{1 - q^{\varphi_q(v^i)} z^{\varphi_z(v^i)}}.$$

The quantities $\varphi_q(M_{m,n})$ and $\varphi_z(M_{m,n})$ are linear functions in k, l, r . The quantities $\varphi_q(v^i)$ and $\varphi_z(v^i)$ are independent on k, l, r and equal to the following numbers.

	$m \geq i$		$N - n \geq i$	$i > N - n$	
	i is even	i is odd	$i > m$	$N - i$ is even	$N - i$ is odd
$\varphi_z(v^i)$	0	-1	1	-1	0
$\varphi_q(v^i)$	$i/2$	$(i-1)/2 - m$	i	$n - 1 - (3N - i)/2$	$-(N - i + 1)/2$

Thus $d_{M_{m,n}} =$

$$= \frac{q^{\varphi_q(M_{m,n})} z^{\varphi_z(M_{m,n})}}{\prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} (1 - q^i) \prod_{i=\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}^m (1 - q^{-i} z^{-1}) \prod_{i=m+1}^{N-n} (1 - q^i z) \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (1 - q^{-i}) \prod_{i=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}^n (1 - q^{i-N-1} z^{-1})} \quad (6)$$

To consider this formula as a series in positive powers of q and z let us set the term $\frac{1}{1 - q^\alpha z^\beta}$ equal to $\sum_{i \geq 0} q^{i\alpha} z^{i\beta}$ if $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ and equal to $\left(- \sum_{i < 0} q^{i\alpha} z^{i\beta} \right)$

if $\alpha, \beta \leq 0$ (these are all the possible cases). Denote the resulting series by $d_N^{m,n}(k, l, r; q, z)$. Formula (6) defines it for any integer k, l, r .

2.7 It turns out that in our case it is enough to sum up the contributions of the simple vertices $(M_{m,n})$, that is, the sum of the contributions of the other vertices is zero. Let us set

$$d_N^e(k, l, r; q, z) = \sum_{\substack{m+n < N \text{ or} \\ m+n=N, m \text{ is even}}} d_N^{m,n}(k, l, r; q, z),$$

$$d_N^o(k, l, r; q, z) = \sum_{\substack{m+n < N \text{ or} \\ m+n=N, m \text{ is odd}}} d_N^{m,n}(k, l, r; q, z).$$

Theorem 3

- (i) If N is odd and $l \leq r$ then $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^o(k, l, r; q, z)$,
- (ii) If N is odd and $l \geq r$ then $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^e(k, l, r; q, z)$,
- (iii) If N is even and $l + r \leq k$ then $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^o(k, l, r; q, z)$,
- (iv) If N is even and $l + r \geq k$ then $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^e(k, l, r; q, z)$.

Proof. First, prove some lemmas.

Lemma 2

- (i) $d_N^e(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^e(k, l, r-1; q, z) + (q^N z)^r d_{N-1}^e(k, l, k-r; q, z)$
- (ii) $d_N^o(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^o(k, l, r-1; q, z) + (q^N z)^r d_{N-1}^o(k, l, k-r; q, z)$

Proof of the lemma. It follows from the identity

$$d_N^{m,n}(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^{m,n}(k, l, r-1; q, z) + (q^N z)^r d_{N-1}^{m,n-1}(k, l, k-r; q, z)$$

for $n > 0$ and the identity $d_N^{m,0}(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^{m,0}(k, l, r-1; q, z)$. ■

Lemma 3 $d_N^e(k, l, -1; q, z) = 0$ for odd N , $d_N^o(k, l, -1; q, z) = 0$ for even N .

Proof of the lemma. It follows from the identity

$$d_N^{m,2n}(k, l, -1; q, z) = -d_N^{m,2n+1}(k, l, -1; q, z).$$

■

Lemma 4 If $l + r = k$ then $d_{2N}^e(k, l, r; q, z) = d_{2N}^o(k, l, r; q, z)$.

Proof of the lemma.

We want to prove that $\sum_{m=0}^{2N} (-1)^m d_{2N}^{m, 2N-m}(k, a, k-a; q, z) = 0$ for any k and a . Let

$$\Phi(n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1-q^i}, \quad \Psi(m, n) = \prod_{i=m}^n \frac{1}{1-q^{-i}z^{-1}}, \quad \Phi^\vee(n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1-q^{-i}}.$$

Then

$$d_{2N}^{2s, 2N-2s}(k, a, k-a; q, z) = P_{q,z} \cdot \Phi(s) \Psi(s+1, N+s) \Phi^\vee(N-s),$$

$$d_{2N}^{2s+1, 2N-2s-1}(k, a, k-a; q, z) = P_{q,z} \cdot \Phi(s) \Psi(s+1, N+s+1) \Phi^\vee(N-s-1),$$

where $P_{q,z}$ is the common numerator of these fractions that doesn't depend on s . It easy to prove by induction that for $s < N$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=0}^{2s} (-1)^m d_{2N}^{m, 2N-m}(k, a, k-a; q, z) &= \frac{P_{q,z}}{1-q^{-N}} \Phi(s) \Psi(s+1, N+s) \Phi^\vee(N-s-1), \\ \sum_{m=0}^{2s+1} (-1)^m d_{2N}^{m, 2N-m}(k, a, k-a; q, z) &= -\frac{P_{q,z}}{1-q^N} \Phi(s) \Psi(s+2, N+s+1) \Phi^\vee(N-s-1). \end{aligned}$$

Using the second formula for $s = N-1$ we obtain the statement of the lemma. ■

Now prove the theorem. For $N = 2$ the proof is straightforward. Here we already have two cases depending on l and r . Suppose that all the statements of the theorem are proved for $N-1$ and prove them for N .

Let N be odd. By lemmas 2 and 3 we have $d_N^e(k, l, 0; q, z) = d_{N-1}^e(k, l, k; q, z)$. As $D_N(k, l, 0) \cong D_{N-1}(k, l, k)$, the induction hypothesis implies the equality $d_N(k, l, 0; q, z) = d_N^e(k, l, 0; q, z)$. Induction on r based on lemma 2 and corollary 1 shows that $d_N(k, l, r; q, z) = d_N^e(k, l, r; q, z)$ if $r \leq l$, which is statement (ii).

Statement (i) follows from (ii) by applying the transformation of the space $D_N(k, l, r)$ mapping e_i to e_{N-i+1} .

Now let N be even. The proof of statement (iii) is similar to the proof of (ii). For $r = k-l$ statement (iv) follows from statement (iii) and lemma 4. Then statement (iv) for an arbitrary $r \geq k-l$ can be proved by similar induction on r . ■

2.8 To obtain the right hand side of (2) consider the particular case $l = r = k$. In this case the vertices $M_{2m, 2n}$, $M_{2m-1, 2n}$, $M_{2m, 2n-1}$ and $M_{2m-1, 2n-1}$

glue into one vertex (let us denote it by $M'_{m,n}$) and, moreover, for odd N all the vertices of the form $M_{n,N-n}$ glue into one vertex (let us denote it by M').

We set

$$d_{M'_{m,n}} = \sum_{i,j=0,1} d_N^{2m-i, 2n-j}(k, k, k; q, z),$$

assuming that $d_N^{i,j}(k, k, k; q, z) = 0$ for $i < 0$ and for $j < 0$. Then the following statement implies the right hand side of (2).

Proposition 4

$$d_{M'_{m,n}} = \frac{z^{k(m+n)} q^{k(m^2+(N+1)n-n^2)}}{\prod_{i=1}^m (1-q^i)(1-q^{-i-m+1}z^{-1}) \prod_{i=2m+1}^{N-2n} (1-q^i z) \prod_{i=1}^n (1-q^{-i})(1-q^{-N+i+n-2}z^{-1})}$$

Also let $d_{M'} = \sum_{i+j=N, i \text{ is even}} d_N^{i,j}(k, k, k; q, z)$ for odd N . We propose the following statement that describes the contribution of the singular point on \mathcal{M}_N .

Conjecture 1 *Let N be odd. Then*

$$d_{M'} = \frac{P_N(q, z)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (1-q^{-i}z^{-1})},$$

when $P_N(q, z)$ is a polynomial.

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